ANNUAL POLICE PARADE.

GHEROY

REVIEWED BY THE INFANTA AND MAYOR

CROWDS OF PEOPLE ABOUT THE STAND AND ALONG THE ROUTE-SCENES AT

With the Princess of Spain at his side Tammany Hall in full array about the Mayor of New-York yesterreviewed the annual parade of On two grand stands, where Broadway and Fifth-ave, meet at Madison Square, packed as closely as human beings were ever in tended to be packed, were thousands of entiresiactic Tammany spectators. Less fortunate than these, out in the street, subject to sudden and ferocious sallies on the part of those policemen whose daty it was to keep the way clear, stood and pressed and surged and shouted a typical New-York multitude. It began to gather long h ars before the parade had come anywhere near Madison Square. It continued to gather until the parade had passed. It was composed of men women, boys and girls, of every age, color and degree, from infants, the first anniversary of whose birth is still distant, to gray baired and enfeebled men. It was the biggest crowd that has ever honored a police parade with its attendance. Nor, of course, did the honor wholly appertain to the police. Much of it was intended for the gentle and gracious woman, the flag of whose severeign house floated side by side with the Stars and Stripes over the canopy where she stood in full sight of the people.

AN ORDERLY AMERICAN CROWD.

The American crowd is always orderly, but it comes out "for to see," and it wants to get as to the object at which its vision is directed as it can. Thwarting this bandatory purpose, intercepting its movements and doing frequent violence to its self-respect, treading on its toes, poking into its stomach, pestering its ribs, and giving it scarcely a moment's peace, were a score of stalwart policemen. Since Superintendent Byrnes pronounced the dictum "Police officers be gentlemen," the police in charge of a crowd have not been permitted to use clubs They have been charged, in the language of the popular song, to "Just push, don't shove" They did their best to observe these directions, but they were obliged occasionally to swear and frequently to use their doubled fists in a way that was more effective than mannerly. Unfortunately, they did not always act in concert. and knots of people were sent running from one officer to another, only to be sent running back The plague of a policeman who handles a crowd is women, and the worst plague of all is that extraordinary variety of woman who bring her haby with her. Heedless of the dust that chokes its little throat, heedless even of her own fatigue, she stands in the broiling sun for hours and submits to being squeezed and shoved until the wonder is that she does not fall in a faint This variety of woman, together with the elderly one that is too feeble to walk in a clear road without tottering, gives the policeman no end of They were out in more than usual yesterday, and when the crowd was compelled to meet a sustained assault from thirty or forty officers on foot and a string of mounted police in addition, their sufferings must have been acute. That they escaped with their

In one such fray a big, burly policeman who had jammed himself against the crowd with the effect of driving it three or four feet backward withdrew himself and found wedged between his legs a little urchin who had selected that as his most convenient place of refuge. The officer stooped over and picked out the boy, looking at him with a curious expression of amusement and But Johnny was nothing daunted. He looked up serenely into the officer's face and remarked: "My! ain't it summer!"

A VICTIM OF THE "CAMERA FIEND." The camera fiend was abroad-scores of him r A row of them had collected in front of the stand where the Infanta's party were placed. It was routed only to return, and after it had been dispersed and had collected itself together a dozen times or more the despairing policemen decided to let it alone. It was in position when the Princess arrived and when the parade went by, and it "snap-shotted" in all directions to its heart's content. The Princess was "caught" standing and sitting, saluting the flag, shaking hands with the Mayor, receiving the profound obeisance of Superintendent Byrnes, telling General Porter that this early summer air was delightfully refreshing and chatting with her soldierly looking husband. The stand she occupied fronted Fifth-ave, on the west side. There was the reviewing platform in its front. Behind this, elevated slightly, were two large arm chairs for the accommodation of the Royalties. Behind these, arranged in tiers, were carpeted seats wherein the aristocracy of Tammany disported itself. The canopy above was made of American flags, and from poles that rose in nine places above the stand flew the colors of both countries Four of the flags were Stars and Stripes, one high above all. The other five were the ancient ensign of Castile and Aragon. Covering the railing and serving as a fringe to the canopy above was rich green velvet heavily embroidered with

The first sign of the parade came along in the persons of the Police Commissioners at about half-past 3 o'clock. Each of the commissioners were a frock coat, light trousers and a shiny blek silk hat. Each, too, was more or less attached to a cigar which, held lightly in his fingers or pressed at an angle between his teeth, aided hingreatly in conveying the impression that he felt at home in the admiring gaze of the multitude. Freident Martin, of course, as was proper, looked sonewhat sterner and more august than his fellow commissioners. The tones of his voice in summoning the sergeants in command, and in giving directors how the crowd should be disposed this way or disposed that, was somewhat sharper and more deeply impregnated with authority Marin found it necessary at one time to stand disctly in the sentre of the street, surrounded by a little group of lowly bending policemen, wile, with the eyes of 5,000 people turned 'ull upon him, he issued numerous in-

Presently the Mayor arrived. He, too, word light trusers and a Prince Albert coat and a He wore also a gracious smile and beninant expression of countenance. looked around upon the people in a sort of paterna way, as if to convey the impression paterna way, as it to convey the impression that he fully realized that he was the father of the town. While receiving the greeting of score of Tammany statesmen who, promptly apon his appearance, rushed up to shake his hand, the sound of an approaching cavalcade, is the say in the story books, was heard in he dstance. It was produced by the hoofs of he brises that brought Superintendent Byrnes of his escort, who desired to ask the Mayor the brises that brought Superintendent Byrnes and his escort, who desired to ask the Mayor if it was his pleasure that Her Royal Highness should then be informed that the reviewing stand the sarade and the multitude were at her disposition. The Mayor signified his assen, and entered a carriage, together with the superintendent and a Commissioner. The other Commissioners got into another carriage, and straightway they all drove off. Everybody supposed that hey went to bring the Princess, but if they did she must have dropped them somewhere on the road back, for they had not been long gone before, conducted by another mounted escort, the royal party appeared.

HEERS FOR THE INFANTA.

THEERS FOR THE INFANTA. The piple cheered and applauded with great heartines and her Royal Highness, smiling and bowing 1 all directions, directly won their hearts. An adming hum wrose from each of the grand stands I concert of orinion that she looked a lovely sman and a noble Princess; that her

face was pretty, her hair beautiful in shade and becomingly worn, and her costume tasteful and rich. She seated herself amid a generous storm of applicase, and the people were on good terms with the Princess.

with the Frincess.

Then, as the crowd sarged in and out, and as the police made another furious attack upon it, the Mayor and Superintendent Byrnes returned with their mounted escort, looking busy and imwith their mounted escort, looking busy and imporessive. The Mayor alighted from his carriage, howing to the Princess and continuing to bow as he ascended the steps leading to her platform. When he had reached her Royal presence she extended her hand, and the Mayor took it. Then he returned and bowed again. Something of this same ceremony he went through with the Prince Antonio, and then he bowed to the Tammany aristocracy in his rear and to the plain people in front. Meanwhile Superintendant Byrnes and his mounted escort started back to asseme their places at the head of the parade. Either they were a long time doing it, or the parade wasn't there, for the Princess had been in her seat fully twenty minutes before the column began to appear. At last, however, there was another and a londer rattle of hoofs, there was a great craning of necks from the grand stand, and there was a ferward movement on the part of the multitude in the street which no amount of police imprecation could restrain. Everybody said to everybody else that they were coming, and all received the news with satisfaction and interest.

THE POLICE PASS REFORE THE STAND.

Sure enough, they were coming. The Superman who was not to be flustered or flattered by crowd. Across his ample chest extended :

man who was not to be flustered or flattered by a crowd. Across his ample chest extended a row of ribbons and medals, trophies of his anique carser as a terror to exil-docts. He lifted his club to his helmet, held it there a second and dropped it lightly to his side again, as if it were a ceremony of no particular importance and as if the saluting of royal princesses were a part of his daily duty. Then came the Superintendent's escort, and then a body of mounted police and then a band. The band was playing "The Star Spangled Banner," and it put into its horns and drums all the breath and muscle it possessed, while the drum major did all the wonderful things that only a drum major can with his long baton and the silver ball on the end of it.

It would not be a compliment to the New-York policeman to say that parading is his forte. He ought not to want it to be his forte, and probably he doesn't. He did not parade before the Princess Eulalie as did the West Point cadets. Compared with their precise and accurate step, their perfect line and formation mathematically exact, his appearance was somewhat ragged. But he did very well, and he looked, every one of him, like the superb heavy-weight champion he is. His eyes did flash and his lips did curl, and he stepped forward with the brisk and easy movement which distinguishes him from all others of his kind, as beyond compare, "The Finest!" He kept his nose straight before him as he passed the Princess, but he couldn't avoid peeking out of the corner of his eye, and the appearance of succeeding lines of police stretched clear across the street, every man's face fronted perfectly, but every man's face fronted perfectly, but every man's leves working nervously around in the effort to steal a glance at Her Royal Highness, was amusing if not impressive. They acquitted themselves however with success and credit.

A PARTING SALUTE FROM THE PRINCESS. The Infanta stood at the side of the Mayo while the parade passed, bowing as the color were dipped in her honor and maintaining an air of keen interest all the while. Then, as the last went by, for an instant she resumed her seat, while went by, for an instant she resumed her seat, while the crowd, breaking from its barriers, almost in a second choked the avenue from one end of the square to the other. But it was not long in possession of its liberty. The mounted police turning hither and thither, and moving steadily up the street, had soon cleared a passage for Her koya! Highness's carriage. As she rose to enter the crowd cheered lustily and kept on cheering the crowd cheered lustily and kept on cheering till she had disappeared. On every side she threw kindly salutes, really looking as if she mean

FAMOUS EVEN IN SPAIN.

THE INFANTA HAD HEARD OF "THE FINEST" IN HER HOME,

SPLENDID SHOWING OF THE CITY'S PROTECTORS -SUPERINTENDENT BYRNES PROUDLY LEADS HIS MEN-DETAILS

OF THE PARADE. And who are these 17 the Infanta of Spain asked "These, Your Royal Highness," the gullant Mayor made reply, "are members of the finest."

"Oh, I've heard of them. Even in Spain them name and fame are told. You call them 'coppers,

with that evidence of crudition, the Prit

don't you! to explain the matter to Prince Antonio. They stood beneath the silken canopy, plush-bordered and gold. embroidered, that was prepared to shelter the Royal party at the Madison Square reviewing stand yesterday. Crowds filled the wide plaza made by the Junction of Broadway and Fifth-ave., and stretche away up the avenue through which the Infanta's away up the avenue through which the intaiture carriage had come, and where was passing the annual parade of the New-York police force. All New-Yorkers have witnessed these parades before, each time with increased realization of the importance of this civic Army. The Infanta wished to see one too, that her visit to America might not be incomplete and Mayor talroy and Superintendent Byrnes were glad of the opportunity to display the city's pride Thus it came that 2,500 policemen, in newly-donned summer uniforms, marched beneath that stand, and in divers ways and with varying degrees of grace sainted Her Royal Highness. To be sure the Princes was only an incident in the parade, but she was th incident that made it differ from all its predecessors

SCENES AT THE BATTERY. There were scenes of busy preparation during the noon hour at the Battery. Squads of police were arriving and seeking their places in the formation. Inspectors and captains were issuing rapid orders, and seven brass bands were testing the readiness of their instruments. The mounted police were for the first time their new uniform. This includes a blue blons with gold braid on shoulders, sleeves and back sleeves and fatigue military caps. The patroinen were formed in six battallons of ten companies each, with inspectors or captains in command.

THE MARCH UP BROADWAY.

At 1 o'clock the line began its march up Broadway. At the head rode Superintendent Byrnes, with a gor-geons uniform and a string of decorations on his breast. Behind bim were the color guard and the mounted police. The 7th Regiment Band led the first buttation commanded by Inspector Conlin. Then came another band with the second battallon under Inspector Williams; the 60th Regiment Band with the third division, under Inspector McAvoy; the 22d Regiment Band with the fourth division, under Inspector McLaughlin; the 18fth bettallon, under Captain Copeland, and the sixth under Captain Washburn, the rear of the parade being formed by patrol wagons from the uptown precincts, superintendent Byrnes was cheered at frequent intervals throughout the route. Inspectors Coulin, Will tams, McAvoy and McLaughlin were also familiar figures, and received generous recognition. Others of the officers came in for a share of appliance as they passed groups where they were known. Everywhere the fine showing of the police was praised.

then to Madison-ave., and thence north to Forty-first-st., and west to Fifth-ave. The head of the column reached that point at 3:20, and halted until the infanta's party passed down to the reviewing

had struggled and surged for hours, and found brief amusement only in gazing at the silken canopy and the two plush chairs that awaited the Princess and her his hand. Mayor Gilroy and Commissioner Mar tin dashed down the avenue at 3:20 and stopped at the royal stand, followed by Commissioners Sheehan and McClave. Other members of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, the Rapid Transli Commission, and the Board of Aldermen, and the various city officials, had seats on the grand stand.

ARRIVAL OF THE INFANTA AND HER PARTY A little before 4 o'clock the carriage with the roya arms of Spain upon its panels, bearing the Infanta, Prince Antonio and Commander Davis, reached the reviewing ground. As soon as the Princess was recognized there were loud handelapping and cheers from the crowd. The Princess ascended the steps of the canopied stand and acknowledged the greeting. While she was in this position, with Prince Antoniat her side, a daring girl darted through the police lines opposite, to the middle of the street, and trained a kodak upon the Royal pair. Her daring was be salvation, for she had secured the picture before the police had realized her object.

Ten minutes later Superintendent Byrnes, proudly at the head of his column, sainted the Infanta
The leading band wheeled and stood as the first division passed, Inspector Coulin and his capiains and sergeants gravely honoring the Royal reviewing officer. The Princess nodded and smiled in return, and looked pleased at the appearance and marching of the men, Mayor Gilroy standing at her left to give such information as she needed or asked for. As the e iors of each division dipped, Prince Antonio, the Duke of Tamames and Senor Murunga, the Spanish Minister, doffed their

silk hats in recognition and response-By 4:20 o'clock it was all over, the column of closeranked, proudly stepping patrolmen passing on to the end of its route and the Infanta and her suite

HOW THE LINE WAS FORMED. The line was formed in this order: Superintendent Byrnes, with colors and color guard, Superintendent of Staff. FIRST BATTALION-INSPECTOR CONLIN COM-

MANDING. First Company-Captain Murphy. Second Company-Captain Donobue. Third Company-Captain O'Conner. Fourth Company-Sergeant John Kelleher. Fifth Company-Captain Slevin.

Sixth Company-Sergeant Michael Sheehan (Ninetecntle Eighth Company-Sergeant H. Halpin (Nineteenth Pre

Tenth Company-Captain Smith.

Adjutant-Sergeont Thomas Lancer (Fourth Precinct) Sergeant-Major-Roundsman Martin F. Coulin (Thire

SECOND BATTALION-INSPECTOR WILLIAMS. First Company-Captain Cortright. Second Company-Captain Pickett.

Fifth Company-Captain Cross

Fifth Company—Captain Cross.

Seventh Company—Sergeant W. Hogari (Virst).

Seventh Company—Captain Thompson.

Fig t) Company—Sergeant D. V. Brennan.

Ninth Company—Sergeant D. Wall (Twenty-seventh Pre-

Adjutant-Sergeant O. fodd, First Inspection District Sorg, ant. Major - Roundsman Clement Kunzman, Twenty

THIRD BATTALION-INSPECTOR M'AVOY.

First Company - Captain Hooser, Second Company - Sergent F. Robb (Twenty-eighth). Phird Company - Captain Martens. Fourth Company - Sergeant W. McCoy (Eleventh). Fifth Company-Cuptain Stephen Seventh Company-Captain Devery Figure Company Sergeant J. Gebegan (Twenty-third). Ninth Company Sergeant J. Kane (Twenty-third). Touch Company-Captain Reil's

Adjutant-Sergeant Thomas H. Mangin, Second Inspec Sergeant Major-Roundsman Michael Smith, Twenty

neral Guides-Two patrolmen from Iwenty-third Pre-FOURTH BATTALION-INSPECTOR M'LAUGHLIN.

First Company-Captain Mulphy, Second Company-Sergeant P. Byrne (Twenty-eighth). Third Company-Captain Measim. Fourth Company-Sergeant John R. Groe (Thirtieth Pre-

111th Company-Captain McCollagh, Sixth Company-Sergeant John Cooney (Twenty-sixth

Seventh Company-Captein Doberty Eighth Company-Sergeaut C. A. Parkerson (Fourteenth

Ninth Company-Sergeant J. McNamara (Eighth Pre-

Adjutant-Sergeant J. Fitzgerald, Twenty-fifth Presinct. Sergeant-Major-Roundsman Joseph Brush, Twenty-

Guides-Two patrolmen from Twenty third So FIFTH BATTALION CAPTAIN COPELAND. at Company-Captain Eakins, and Company-Designate W. F. Kirchner (Thirty-

Third Company-Captain Schmittberger Fourth Company—Sergeant F. Cabill (Twentieth). Fifth Company—Captain Brooks. Sixth Company—Sergeant J. H. Grant (Twenty-ninth)

Seconth Company Captain Price.

Fighth Company Sergeant Jacob Welsing (Fourteenth).

Ninth Company Sergeant F. J. Kear (Twenty-second). Tenth Company-Captain Ryan.

Tenni Company - Appen I Casey, Twenty-fifth Precinct. Sergeart-Major-Roundsman Thomas J. O'Brien, Third

SIXTH BATTALION-CAPTAIN WASHBURN.

First Company-Captain Siebert. Second Company-Captain Delaney.

Fifth Company-Captain Grant. Sixth Company-Sergeant W. Mullin (Sanitary Corps)

Seventh Company-Captain Gallagher, Eighth Company Sergeant J. J. Lingan from First Ninth Company-Sergeant C. H. Reinisch (Twenty-

Adjutant-Sergeant Robert Young, Third Inspection Dis

General Guides-Two patrolnen from Twenty-taird Sub-

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A NEW-HAVEN TRAIN. THE ENGINE DISABLED, BUT ITS WEIGHT CARRIES THE CARS SAFELY THROUGH THE OBSTRUCTION.

The attempt to wreck the accommodation pas-enger train on the New-Haven Railroad between Mount Verson and Pelhamville, a little after 11 o'clock on fuesday night, has caused considerable excitemen among the commuters along the line. Thousands o people use the New-Haven road every day to go to and from their homes in the country. The train was the last over the shore line at night. Just as the train was nearing Pelhamville the engineer, 8. Clese, saw an obstruction on the track a short distance ahead to avoid a collision. The engine struck the objethat it cracked the steam chest. The train came to a sudder stop, which harled many passengers from

As soon as the train stopped the engineer went forward and found that a railroad tie had beet placed across the track. Upon examining his locomotive he found it so injured that It was Impossible to us It to take the train to New York. Word was sent to Mount Verson and the train dispatcher sent word to Moit Haven Junction for another locomotive. After a delay of two hours it arrived and the train were injured by the shalding up that they experienced How the tie came upon the track is a mystery, is supposed to have been placed there by some person with evil intent. Had it not been for the fact that the engine was a large of there would have been a terrible wreck and no doubt a number of lives

Mount Vernon to Portchester. Hundreds of the are piled up along the side of the track for several miles. Some suspect that train roblers had placed the the on the track for the purpose of wrecking the Washington Express, which comes into New-York about 2 30 a.m. If this is true the robbers made a mistake, The express does not come down the branch road, When it reaches New Rochelle II takes the main road down to New York, Instead of passing over the

down to New York, Instead of passing over the suburban bratch past Peliamiville. The accommodation train on its last trip also has two milk cars attached. It stops at every station from New Haven to New York.

Superintendent Shepard, of the New Haven Railroad, was seen yesterday, and when asked if he thought that the the was placed on the track by some one who had a gridge against the road, said that he had no reason to believe this, as he knew of no one who had a gridge against the road, said that he had no reason to believe this, as he knew of no one who was unfitendly to the company. He thought that more than likely some persons were walking atong the track who had been celebrating the dave and in a dripken fit had placed the tie there, not thinking that damage would be done. Superintendent Shepard said he had detectives working on the case at the point where the train met the accident.

Philadelphia, May 31.-The chess player Philabury player, after thirty-three moves in a Ruy Lopez, which was opened by the local man.

Harbour, amateur player of the club, however, defeated the Boston man. M. J. CORBETT ON THE RACK-

POINDEXTER DUNN QUESTIONS THE AS-SISTANT APPRAISER.

MUCH INTEREST IN MR. WISWALL MANIFESTED BY THE CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGA-

Ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild undoubtedly deeply egrets now that he did not adhere to his determination not to allow himself to be used as a cat's pay for the purpose of pulling out of the fire political chestnuts for the Democratic National Administration He remained with the Custom House Investigation Commission during half of yes erday's meeting, and like it at all. Pointexter Dunn, the member of the will get from the Government for his services, carned only 47 50. He sat with the commission just threeonly \$7.50. He sat with the commission just three-quarters of a day. He went away completely fired Nearly all of yesterday's session was taken up in trying to find who made public the correspondence Treasury regarding the case which caused the sus iminer. The rest of the time was taken up in : he had been freated unjustly when he was suspended. This sudden regard for Mr. Wiswall, who is a Re-

publican, is remarkable, coming as it does from Demo cr. t. like ex-Secret ry of the Treasury Fai chi'd, ex-Cal ector of the Port Magone, ex Congressman Poindexter been in circulation since the commission was appointed. In effect this story is that the whole purpose of the ommission is to make an excuse for the removal of the Republican officials at the Appraiser's Stores, and in the Custom House to make room for true and tried Democrats of the Anti-Snapper faction of the party.

In taking up the line of inquiry followed yesterday. the lawyer for the commission took pains to explain were made public." The letters were from Appraise Cooper to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the For the first time since the commission has been sitting, the members of it allowed Mr. MacFarlane to conduct most of the examination by himself. questions, however, as a rule, were so ling that before got through both he and the witnesses had great difficulty in recollecting what the first part of them

MARSHALL J. CORBETT AN WERS QUESTIONS. The first witness called yesterday was Marshall Corbett, the Assistant Appraises. Mr. MacFarlane started in to question him regarding the sus-pension of Wiswall. He said that he first suspected that all was not right with Wiswall either in May or June, 1891, when Wiswall told him that the reason why he passed the invoice of J. o, at a less veluction than he passed similar goods for other firms was because they were damage goods, and he found afterward that the goods were

ot all damaged. Mr. Corbett then ordered the goods into the Public Stores for an examination. He was taken ill at that time, and consequently did not speak to Wiswall Later on he found that, in his opinion the goods had been undervalued. He report fact to Appeniser Cooper, who immediately suspended Wiswall and wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury asking for his removal. After Mr. Corbett said this, the attorney suddenly dropped the question of the appraisal of this bill of goods, and began it estion the witness on the publication in the The reporter who wrote the article managed to secure copies of the letters which passed between secretary of the Treesury and the Appraise and to find out now he did secretary exceedingly, and this commission has been instructed to learn if possible just how it was done It is for this the Government is paying \$10 a day and will eventually pay the well-rounded bill will be put in by the Anti-Snapper lawyer.

in suswer to some of the lawyer's long questions Sr. Corbett said that he first saw the letter immedihe reporter wanted to secure a copy of it. prepared to answer any questions that might be put The Appraiser did not ask him for what purpose he wanted the letters. The only letter that ecretary of the Treasury reinstating Wiswall. Under directions from the socretary of the Treasury the Appraiser made an investigation of the matter. Appraiser arew up a set of questions which he wanted the Assistant Appraiser to answer under oath, but he would not answer some of the questions the of these questions was if he had any knowled;

POINDEXTER DUNN BEGINS BUSINESS.

Here Congressman Dunn asked in relation to the affidavit that he finally made:

"You denied in this affidavit that you had given this correspondence, didn't you!"

"And you did it intending to deceive the Secre

tary "How could it have been otherwise !"

"I couldn't tell what would deceive him, and what wouldn't." Mr. Corbett said he could not remember whether Assistant Appraiser Stevens took part in Appraise

there was a conference between Appraiser Cooper Mr. stevens and yourself in the Appraiser's private

office just before the inquiry began?"
"Yes, I believe we had a conference there." But Mr. Corbett declined to admit that his testimony was the joint production of the conferrees.

Mr Corbett further asserted that when he nemerands to the representative of the paper he did not know that it was for publication.

"Did you suppose that the reporter wanted information for his private satisfaction?" "I did not know but that he neight." "Did you see the articles in "The Dry Goods

Chronicle" in proof before they were published?" "I don't remember."

"Did yon, or not ! "Well, I didn't know that anything was going to be

onblished." THE COMMISSION WILL NOT COMPLICATE MAT TERS.

It is not known how long this line of inquiry would be followed if there had not been an interrup tion. This came from Edgar L. Johnson, of the law firm of Hondley, Lauterbach & Johnson, who wante the privilege of cross-examining witnesses in the interest of the importing firm of J. R. Simon & Co. The Commissioners denied the request. Mr. Fair

child said in a lofty tone:
"The Commission does not intend to compilent matters by permitting people to be represented by counsel. The Commission is of one mind on that point, but if you have any questions that you would like to ask just hand them to the Commission and we will ask them."

Mr. Johnson then sat down, and for an hoar or tw

busied bimself writing questions which he sent to the attorney for the Commission. The lawyer then took up the examination of the witness on the sub-Wiswall's suspension and the causes which le Mr. Corbett bore on the testimony given on Monday

by the Appraiser, that the goods had been examined by various men in the silk trade, and that they came from the same port and were bought at the same goods were, which were put through at a higher value tion. He also told the stery repeated by the Appraiser of the false sample case. MR. CORRETT PLEASES THE COMMISSIONERS.

There was a long wrangle over this point, the it, with the apparent intention of getting Wi-wall out of it as well as possible. The witness finally said that he did not really think that there was intent o defrated any one. Then the members of the Com-Wiswall for his look of thanks. Mr. Corlect said, how-

goods as a sample for some other piece of goods, and if it turned out to be an undervaluation, there would not have been any way of tracing it." Mr. Corbett admitted that he had talked with O. L. Spaulding,

time that the reinstatement was a peculiar on said that he wanted Wiswall made useful somewhere and after his reinstatement he was put in the ha trimming department. Mr. Cerbett testified to another occurrence. Mr. Wiswall reported to him and a Mr. Gill, the buyer for a large importing hous that he had seen certain men, naming them, regardin

gether, and on his beturn Wiswall said to him: "It is a famny thing that those importers tell m one thing when I am alone and another when

am with some one,"

Mr. Corbett reported this, not as evidence that anything was wrong, but simply to show the difficulties under which the appraisers and the exam-

he had een one of the men off for Europe the previous week. Wiswall and till then went out to

iners labored. MR. PAIRCHILD RETIRES FROM THE FIELD.

Mr. Faircheld did not sit with the committee Mr. MacFarlane thought that he would have a good deal of fun out of Mr. Corbett when he began to question bim about some apparent dis-crepancies in Mr. Corbett's appraisements. In one case there was a difference of 15 cents a dozen or 415 handkerchiefs, and in another a difference of 79 lawyer chuckled when he took up this part of the in quiry, but he didn't have much time to enjoy it the witness showed that the apparent discrep ancy was due to a difference in the weight of

Appraiser Cooper, who had been sent for to testify Appraiser Cooper, who had been sent for to testify in regard to the publication of the letters, entered the meeting-room at this point, and Mr. Corbett was temperarily excused. He dended point blank that he save Mr. Corbett permission to copy the correspondence, and declared that he did not know how if got out. He had made the investigation which secretary Carliste asked for, and he identified the report, together with the affidavits of the various officials whom no find called before him. He had shown the letter from the secretary of the Treasury written in June, 1981, reinstating Wiswalf, and he knew that Mr. Corbett had access to the letter book. He did not know why Corbett refused to answer ail of the questions that had been put to him. Corbett would not let him. Neither did he tell Corbett to answer in any particular way. The only man in the office who refused to answer any of the questions was Bassett the stenographer, who said that "a Job was being put up on him."

refused to answer any of the questions was Bassett, the stenographer, who said that "a job was being put up on him."

This ended this part of the inquiry, and the Appraiser was asked further about the firm of J. R. sinon & Co. He testified that in one instance an invoice of silk handkerchiefs had come to J. R. simon & Co., and that the goods had been invoiced at a less price than the raw silk would cost in the country where the handkerchiefs were made.

Within F. Lunt, the General Appraiser who sustained Wiswall's appraisal of the invoice of goods which he was charged with undervaluing, testified that the Wiswall appraisal was a fair one, and as a rule to defrand the Government.

Mr. Corbett, who was recalled, after much questill of the control of the covernment.

vestigation proved to him that there was no Altempt
to defrand the Government.

Mr. Corbett, who was tecalled, after much questioning by Mr. Magone, said that he did not really
think that Wiswall meant to defrand the Governusent by 14s low valuation of the J. R. Smon & Co.
thyoice, The hearing here was adjourned until this
morning at 10 50 o'clock.

BAD FOR PROPERTY OWNERS

TAMMANY'S JOB FOR MAKING CONTRACTORS RICH.

STREET SPRINKLING IN THE HANDS OF A MO-NOPOLY-HOW THE BILL WAS BAILROADED

THROUGH THE LEGISLATURE. Tammany misses no opportunities to strengthen its upon the unsuspecting people of the city. It property owners and these who live in rented ares in the hands of a monopoly. The "snap" was even Assemblyman Otto Kempner confesses scaped his watchful eye, placing the entire bus pony of seven men for a period of ten years. Long to be fabulcusly rich. The corporators of this Tam-many legalized "Street Sprinkling Association" are Jacob T. Hildebrant, Philip M. Fisher, Andrew B. Yetter, Henry Kern, Ogden K. Linbury, Matthia-Telmmer and William C. Duncan. Mr. Hildebrant b The father of the act was Colonel George P. Web-ier, Tammany Member of the Assembly from one of e work its passage through the Legislature that he seems to have been the only man in Albany aware of its purport. Then he hypnotized Governor Flower and got him to sign it, keeping the Governor in dense ignorance of its previsions. Mayor Gilroy and Commissioner Daly of the Department of Public Works never heard of the scheme, they both say, until after it had become a law. But the Commissioner of Public Works !ost no time in closing the contract for streetsprinkling for the full term of ten years. The company agreed to pay the city \$28,000 a year for the

ranchise and to sprinkle the streets from March 25 to November 25 each year.

Under the provisions of the act the people of the city have nobody between them and whatever this

association of street-sprinklers may choose to demand except the Commissioner of Public Works. Commissioner Daly said yesterday that he did not believe that the screet-sprinkling corporation would prove so dangerous as some persons feared. to time," he said, "in closing the agreement with the company because owing to the passage of the measure we were already much belated. Besides there was nothing else left for me to do. I knew nothing about I he new bill until I had advertised for bids under the former system of giving out contracts for the fortyeight afferent sprinkling routes into which the city was divided. On April 5 I issued the license pre-

selling for foreign account. But as the settlement was divided. On April 5.1 issued the license per scribed by the law on the company's agreement to pay the city \$28,000 a year, which was \$3,000 or \$7,000 more than it had averaged from the several routes in the last five years, and their giving a bond in \$100,100 indemnifying the city against all loss or damage.

The company will find it to its own interest not to attempt an extortionate schedule of rates for street sprinkling. If they do I shall call them down very quickly. Their rate for sprinkling in front of an ordinary city lot is \$1 a month. The trouble is that we have had a days season so far, and there is a great deal of building and street-paving going on which makes the situation worse than usual at this time of year. It will take a little time to get things in shape, but after that I feel sure that the streets will be sprinkled at a reasonable price, that complaints will cease, and we shall have no more trouble under this head."

Sepert accountants who have figured up the probable receipts of the new company place its net income for the first year at \$100,000 over and above all outer sprinkling. If the prices are advanced the returns may be largely increased over this figure.

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tage of the new company is the cost of the Croton tage of the new company is the cost of the Croton water used for sprinkling. The old companies were obliged to pay the city for the water which they used. Under the Tammany-Webster act incorporating the new company it is held that the latter is exempt from this expense, as the \$28,000 promised for the privilege covers all payments due the city. The city under this arrangement must furnish all the Croton which the company wants to take regardless of quantity or the condition of the water supply.

The annual report of the Board of Managers of report shows that the finances of the exchange are an excellent condition, there being, however, a been in the year a decrease in the amount of cotto tion Bureau. This is due to the falling off in th large stock that was carried over from last year, The operations of the Inspection Bureau show

that from May 1, 1892, to April 29, 1893, inclusive

there have been inspected 101,974 bales, on which certificates have been issued for 20,663 bales. For the same period 118,949 bales of certificated cotton. and 164,353 bales inspected but not cerifficated, have been withdrawn, leaving certificates outstanding on April 29, 1893, for 3,997 bales, and inspected but not certificated 83,351 bales. The balance on hand in the Guarantee Fund is \$36,808.81. The de-crease in this fund is accounted for by the smaller quantity of cotton handled and less number of certificates taken out.

the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and A. K. DRAFTING TREASURY GOLD.

HEAVY SHIPMENTS OF THE METAL.

EXPORTS OF \$5,000,000 ALREADY THIS WEEK-INTERIOR DEMAND FOR MONEY-THE

The exports of gold by to-day's and yesterday's steamers will be far in excess of estimates made early in the week. An out-go had been predicted of from \$2,500,000 to \$5,000,000, the latter being the extreme outside figures. The actual shipments will be \$4,000,000. The Sub-Treasury contributed nearly the whole of the amount, making yesterday's with-drawals almost the largest single day's withdrawals since the current movement began. Of course the withdrawals cover two steamers, and the gold taken for yesterday's vessel would have been secured on Tuesday had not the Sab-Trensury been closed by reason of the holiday.

Fart of the shipments were made in the White Star steamer Teutonic yesterday and part will go to-day on the German steamer Fuerst Bismarck. The shippers are as fellows:

Total #4.000.000 The widening tendency of the gold offlux is shown by the appearance of a new firm in the list of shippers. Kessier & Co. have not sent gold except perhaps once this season, and that was months ago. Of the total amount \$3,775,000 was taken from the Sub-Treasury, the shipment made on Tuesday, the exports for the week already aggregate \$5,000,000, equal to the amount sent abroad each week in the two previous weeks. The movement of gold to Canada is also assuming unesually large proportions. There was \$100,000 taken from the Sub-Treasury yesterday to

ent away in this direction so far this week.

The week's exports have already cut heavily into the gold stores of the National Treasury. By yesterday's Washington statement the Treasury was shown to hold \$95,912,419 gold over and above outslanding certificates. This statement does not include Mon day's withdrawal of \$1,000,000. The actual gold held in the Treasury, with the week's shipments deducted, is not probably more than \$91 000,000, which is the lowest sum held since the \$100,000,000 gold reserve was shown to be invaded by the Washington state ment of April 25. In banking circles the conviction is reluctantly admitted that there is no prospect of an early cossation of the gold exports. It is feared \$1,500,000 or \$2,000,000. Should these expectations be realized, this week will prove to be the week of the movement so far. Bankers think that the effex will confinue at least through June unless an entire change takes place in conditions. The foreign exchange market is almost bare of commercial bills. Even the large increase in exports of merchandise reported a week ago has not been reflected n any freer supply of mercantile drafts. All offerings of bankers' bills are reptily absorbed by the demand for remittances on account of importations of goods and securities. Moreover, the gold movemen is also believed to represent in addition a withdrawa of foreign capital inspired by doubts as to the National finances, and the political uncertainties of the future, The foreign exchanges yesterday were strong and the decline in discount rates in London was promptly equalized by an advance in the quotations of sixty-

Another unfortunate development of the financial situation this week has been the call for money from the interior. The strain of the monetary situation upon the country banks has led them to ask for eash in numerous instances. The demand comes from all parts of the country and some of the city banks have already reached the limit of their ability to grant accommodations. The banks are closely scrutinizing the collateral offered by their country correspondents as security for loans. Instances are said to be numerous where loans on local enteredees have to be numerous where loans on local enterprises have been refused which in ordinary times would be esteemed good security by the banks. The attitude of the New-York banks, which is rendered imperative ests, will throw the strain back on many of the interior president, however, reported yesterday that he found spondents to endeavor to cope with the situation with different localities without recourse to aid from New-York, which was an encouraging sign. Another banker reported that con ederable sums of money had Vermont was calling for funds on account of the effect of the recent fallure of the Vermont Investment and

Guarantee Company of Orwell, Vt. The prospect of call loan rates is being discussed in view of the heavy drain of gold and the possibility of a resumption of currency supports to the interior. cantile credits, the rates at the Stock Exchange for call toans have ruled extremely low. Large amounts of time on account of the general distrust. By lending their money on call on Stock Exchange collatera capitalists have it within reach at any time by means of sales of the collateral if the loans called cannot e paid off. But a continuous drain of gold to Europ would render necessary some reduction even of th supplies of money available to the Stock Exchange Rates on call on Monday had a spasmodic jump to per cent, and yesterday quotations were harder at 36 4 er cent, against long standing rates of 2a 3 per cent.

Despt e the unfavorable feature of the heavy shipments of gold the stock market yesterday was railied upon the short interest. The early dealings were un-settled and somewhat lower, owing to the announcement of a large brokerage failure in London, and the selling for foreign account. But as the settle was completed in London without developing further

LABOR MEN COMPLAIN TO THE PARK BOARD. The recommendation of Calvert Vaux, landscape te set apart for the statue of Roscoe Conkling was approved yesterday by the Park Board, Ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton, Clarence A. Seward and Cornellus N. Eliss, representing tife givers of the statue, preferred Union Square, but the architect?

choice prevalled with the Park Board. William Coffey, L. Sanderson and William Kretsch-mer, a committee from the Painters' Union, entered a protest against Mr. Jacobson, the contractor, who, they said, was employing "seab" labor in Mount Morris Park under the immediate vision of Mr. Croker and Mayor Gilroy, who live within a stone's throw of the park. Fresident Tappen told the com-

Mr. Coffey became indiguant. "You can ston eting them contracts," he said flercely, "Anyway, when your department is cutting under the schedule rate of \$3 50 a day it is for you to pay your men

regular rates." "But we can't do it," interjected Commissioner Dana. "We haven't the money, and the Board of Estimate won't give it to us."

"Then," responded Mr. Coffey, "you should employ fewer men, and if they cannot do the work let it go undone." Threatening to appeal to Mr. Croker the committee

Exposition Flyer of the New-York Central-fastest and finest train on earth; leaves New-York 3 p. m., arrives Chicago 10 o'clock next morning. Fare on this train only \$3 in excess of that charged on other